THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1808. No. 1141.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of David Harper and Henry Wilkinson, of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of *Harper & Wilkinson*, is this day dissolved. All those residing in Pittsburgh, who have demands against said firm, are requested to present them to David Harper, and those who are indebted to make payment to Joseph Phillips, agent for Peter A. Browne, assignee.

D. HARPER,
H. WILKINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

Good Pasture.

THE subscriber, living on the Monongahela, at the two mile run, having excellent Pasture, will take in horned cattle.—He has a separate field, with good clover, in which he would take a number of calves.

FERGUS FERGUSON.

July 22, 1808.

N. B. Horses will not be taken.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, with a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1803.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife ELEANOR, hath for some time past behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and lastly absconded from my bed and board. This is to inform the public that I am resolved on a separation by law, and that I will pay no debts which she may contract.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

Thirty acres of land, be the same more or less, in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Cunningham, Samuel Snodgrass and John H. Redick, on the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Margaret M'Kee, and to be sold by me

WILLIAM WOODS, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 20, 1808.

ABRAHAM BARCLAY

Windsor Chair Maker and Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, corner of Market and Water Streets, to Second Street, between Wood and Market Street, where he intends to continue his business in all its various branches, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1808.

Twenty Dollars reward.

Absconded from the subscriber's house in Canonsburgh, the 10th inst. JONATHAN SISTER, a Journeyman Saddler, abont 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, and has rather a down look, a scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned, apparently, by a cut or burn. The said Sister stole out of the shop and took with him tools and saddle-furniture to the amount of Sixteen Dollars:—He also took with him, a Bay Horse, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, both his hind feet white. As the said Jonathan passed through Pittsburgh, it is conjectured, that he will take some rout towards Lake Erie, perhaps to the town of Erie, and strive to get into some shop to work at his trade.—The above reward will be given if the Thief and Horse are brought to this place with all reasonable expences, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, with expences.

JOHN MURPHY.

Canonsburgh, July 14th, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse, of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

The Acts passed at the 1st session of the 9th Congress of the United States; the Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the last sessions; and a few sets of Carey & Bioren's edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, are received at my office and ready for distribution, where those entitled to receive them are desired to call.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Proth'y.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

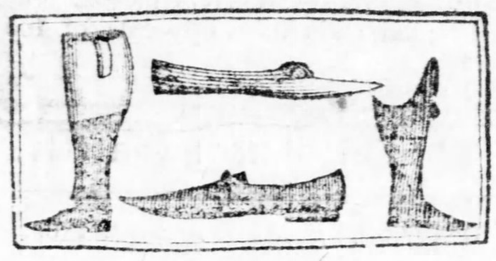
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

From the Washington Federalist.

APPOINTMENT TO THE ARMY.

"A fellow.....
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster; mere prattle without practice,
Is all his soldiership."

We are told and there seems no reason to doubt its correctness, that William Duane, the editor of the Aurora, is appointed a Lieutenant colonel of a regiment of riflemen in the new army.

This is a piece of intelligence which we are fully aware, must fill the whole people of this country with astonishment and indignation. What could induce such an appointment, and how will the President account to the people of Pennsylvania for so great an indignity offered to them. What had become of all the revolutionary patriots and heroes of that state, to which it appears an officer of this rank was assigned? Are they all dead, or are they all federalists, that this imported incendiary—this calumniator of Washington should alone be found worthy of that appointment? Did Mr. Duane apply for it? If so government, perhaps, are not so much to blame as might be imagined. they are in his power, and their reputation depended on complying with his demand. Had he asked the chief command, it must have been given him. If he has solicited this rank, we ought to thank him for his moderation,

Federal & Constitutional Republican Meeting

OF ERIE COUNTY.

At a meeting of delegates from the different townships of the county of Erie, (in pursuance of previous public notice) in the Borough of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, instant, in the house formerly occupied as a Court House,

JOSEPH M'CORD, was appointed Chairman.
JOHN C. WALLACE, Esq. Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the distinguished talents, great experience, and unsullied integrity of our respected fellow citizen *James Ross, Esq.* of Pittsburgh, eminently qualify him to execute the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of a free state; while we trust his modest deportment, and the urbanity of his manners, which renders him easy of access to all, will also make him acceptable to most of our fellow citizens; and that we will, by all fair, honest, honorable means, zealously co-operate with our fellow citizens in support of James Ross, Esq. for the office of governor of this commonwealth, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we will also support the following persons hereafter mentioned, and recommend them to our fellow citizens for their suffrages.

Representative in Congress of the U. States.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

Representatives in the General Assembly of this State.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq.
JOHN W. HUNTER, Esq.

Commissioner of Erie County,
THOMAS FORSTER.

Sheriff of Erie County,
ROBERT IRWIN, Jr.

Coroner of Erie County,
THOMAS REES, Jun.

Resolved, That John C. Wallace, George Moore, Esqrs. Enoch Marvin, Robert Hays, and Thomas Steuart, be a committee of correspondence for the county of Erie.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Mirror, the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Tree of Liberty.

JOHN M'CORD, Chairman.
JOHN C. WALLACE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

More good effects of the Embargo.—The following article is copied from the Quebeck Gazette of June 23.

"Between forty and fifty able bodied American seamen lately arrived here in 2 vessels from Philadelphia. We should not follow the examples of a great many of the Americans who make it a subject of public exultation when British seamen make their escape from the service of their King and country whose very existence depends upon their services."

The same paper announces the arrival there of a number of ships from different ports in Great Britain.

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The following in corroboration of the above is from the Boston Repertory of July 13.

American Seamen.—A schooner sailed from this port on Sunday last, bound to Halifax, laden with the fruits of the embargo—viz—a considerable number of Seamen thrown out of employ. There is scarcely a vessel which sails from the United States, for the British territories that does not carry off a great number of seamen—not only British subjects, but many native born Americans. Vessels are continually going from the Southern States, bound to Halifax, &c. with seamen as closely stowed as slaves on board a Guineaman. The British calculate (with propriety) that the American Embargo will restore to their navy more than *Ten Thousand* English Irish and Scotch Sailors, lately employed in America,—and there is no doubt that as many Americans will desert their country for employment; who immediately on the suspension of the Embargo Act, will claim the protection of their government—several vessels, bound from the southward, on European voyages, (by permission of government) have been necessitated to proceed from one port to another before they could procure a sufficiency af seamen.

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The Washington Federalist, in commenting on the dispatches from Europe, thus remarks:

"We believe that the governments both of France and England have refused to recede from those injurious commercial restrictions which now embarrass and injure us.——We observe our government is about to dispatch another vessel to those countries, but whether to carry new offers of accomodation, or threats of defiance, we know not. *War may be expected.*—the president himself says so, but whether with France or England, or both "the fates either know not, or choose to conceal."

"Situated as we now are, war is hardly to be deprecated. The embargo inflicts on us almost all the evils of war, without any of its benefits; and unless we have war the embargo is to be continued,——Mr. Jefferson has said—"there are yet great objects to effect by its continuance, and it must be enforced with yet greater rigor." This is in conformity with the language of his newspaper here, and we have no doubt of the determination to continue this destructive measure, until commerce is totally destroyed and the

nation ruined. It is therefore we say, as it is the only relief we are likely to find from this oppression, that war is scarcely to be deprecated."

In our last, we mentioned the arrival of a French government brig, which we stated to be immediately from France. The truth is, she is immediately from Guadaloupe, and her object is to procure flour. Although one of our merchants here is not permitted to transmit a barrel of flour to his correspondents at the eastward without a permit from some democratic governor, we have no doubt this vessel of our good friends and allies will be allowed to take in a cargo of provisions "being free according to law." The story of her being a national brig, is a tale trumped up to serve their purpose. She is nothing but a Guadaloupe privateer. *Wash. Feb.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

DEAR SIR—We are exceedingly happy to send something of importance.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Trinidad, to his friend in this city—dated June 27.

"Two revolutions have taken place in Spain, since the 8th of March. One produced the abdication of the old king in favour of the prince of Asturias—the other, the resignation of the prince in favour of the father; and, as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of Bonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole party, including the prince of peace, and several of the grandees, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint Murat, lieutenant general of the kingdom—Murat they say is in Madrid with 54,000 men, but I do not believe he has more than 30,000. The provinces have revolted against his authority, and against the authority of Charles—proclaimed Ferdinand the VII, the lawful king and called on all faithful Spaniards to take arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men were in arms. It would appear that they rise en-massee, and massacre all who do not wear the red cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now, I suppose in possesssion of Cadiz and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral Purvis and gen. Spencer, whose expedition it now appears, was sent out to favor the king's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor, but they are completely in jeoparday. Not a man dare go on shore, and Purvis is in the rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz tore old Soland, the governor to pieces, from a suspicion that he was in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives, is to surrender to Purvis, for, if they landed, they would be hunted like wild beasts, by the people."

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 22.

The goverment schooner Hope, capt. Woodward sailed yesterday. She carries out two messengers, capt. Haley to France, and Mr. Atwater to England. Capt. Haley will be landed at Havre-de-Grace, while Mr. Atwater will repair to England. On the return of capt. Haley from Paris, the Hope will sail for England, whence she will return to this place with Capt. Haley and Mr. Atwater.

STAUNTON, *July* 20.

Embargo in Tennessee and Kentucky.—From travelling gentlemen we daily learn of the serious effects about to be produced in the western country by the embargo. It is well known, that situated as those states are, but little specie is brought into them, particularly Tennessee, except by the sales of live stock and cotton. Those who have hitherto been in the habit of raising those articles, have taken them to the Carolinas, generally to Charleston, and dispose of them on a credit of from six, nine to twelve months—Considerable pork was driven last fall and winter by the drivers of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the usual credit given—the consolation afforded the vendors is, that the legislature of South Carolina have passed a law *suspending the collection of debts* in that state until some time after the embargo shall be raised. The consequence is, that numbers of people in the western country, who had made large contracts both in the purchase of land and merchandize, and depending on their *Carolina money* to meet the claims of their creditors, have been completely *nonplus'd*, and can only whistle for their money till Mr. Jefferson takes off the Embargo.

TRENTON, *July* 18.

Pennsylvania Election.—The election campaign has for some time been opened in our sister state of Pennsylvania. The candidates for the Governor's Office are *James Ross*, *Simon Snyder*, and *John Spayd*.

The great run will be between the two first mentioned persons. Ross is the federal candidate, and his supporters appear to be very numerous and increasing. The change in Pennsylvania, of late, is said to be very great. The people very generally in the interior, we are informed, begin to talk in this manner:—

"We have been deceived by the democratic leaders. They told us that our situation would be much bettered by promoting *their* men to rule over us. We complied—instead of being bettered we have witnessed nothing but cabals and quarrels about offices, and now our situation is worse than it ever was before. We have given democracy a fair trial and find it brings no good to the people, and therefore think it best to get back upon the old Washington ground again as fast as possible, and this is reason enough for our changing."

The Democrats, are using every means in their power to impress the belief, that *Simon Snyder* will be the next governor. For this purpose large calculations of majorities, in favor of their condidate, are industriously circulated. Just so it was previous to the general election in 1805, and just so it will turn out in 1808. They will find, that Simon was nothing more than a Governor on paper, and that a large majority of the good people of this State, have not yet lost their senses.

Carlisle Herald

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

To the statement exihibited in this day's Register from the Boston prints, of the robbery committed by the democratic treasurer of Massachusetts—amounting to seventy two thousand dollars—*we have to add the pillage of the Powder Magazine in this city, by the democratic keepers, of no less than four thousand barrels*, since the care of the magazine was committed to these worthy and disinterested friends of the people! It is to be hoped that a minute statement of this villainous transaction, with the names of the perpetrators, will soon be laid before the public.

Dreadful fire at Savannah, Georgia.

By the schooner Rising States, arrived at New-York, papers have been received which announce the distressing intelligence that on Tuesday evening the 5th inst. at half past 8 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Savannah.

The lower part of Messrs. S. and C. Howard's store, under the bluff, occupied by Mr. W. J. Scott, was struck by a flash of lightning, which communicated to some hogsheads of spirits lodged in the second story, forced the roof upwards, and in an instant enveloped the whole building in flames. Alarm was given, and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The wind blew violently, varying frequently between the north and east points, and the weather for a fortnight before, (with the exception of the squall in which the accident occurred) had been uncommonly warm and dry. The flames raged with unparalled fury, baffling the utmost activity of the inhabitants, and often communicating by flakes of fire with the houses on the bluff until 10 o'clock, when two very heavy showers of rain fortunately put a stop to their progress, and relieved the inhabitants from the most painful apprehension respecting the extent of the destruction

All the buildings, (principally stores and warehouses) on Howard's, Harden's & Smith's wharves, with a large quantity of merchandize and produce contained therein, the property of different persons, are destroyed, and the store occupied by Messrs. Lord and Hall, on Jones's wharf, is much torn to pieces. The loss of property on this occasion is estimated as nearly as can be ascertained, at upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1808.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette requests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arrears for 6, 8 and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not to pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

Extract of a letter from John Barnett, of Dauphin county, to his brother Joseph Barnett, Jr. of Pitt township, Allegheny county, dated Harrisburgh, June 1st, 1808.

"I have just risen up from forwarding, or assisting to forward the election of James Ross, in our county; he will run better than he ever did; for the sake of our tottering country, and our own interest do every thing you can to promote his election as Governor."

The following pointed and just observations are taken from the third number of the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, a *new paper* published at the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, by an *Association*. This establishment, from what has already appeared, justifies us in confidently cherishing the hope that it will have a powerful effect in awakening the people of that now degraded, but once respectable state, to a sense of their dignity and true interest; and finally emancipating them from the subjection and slavery, which their supineness and want of energy have led them to tolerate under an aristocratic combination of ambitious men, contemptible in talents and void of integrity. It will no doubt also have an important effect, with others engaged in the same glorious cause, in dissipating the mental darkness in which a great part of the nation hath for several years been enveloped. Such observations ought to command the attention of not only every Federalist, but every honest independent citizen. This is no time to view our public affairs with apathy and indifference; the crisis calls for the active and penetrating eye of a Hamilton, and the vigilant, judicious and discriminating eye of a Washington. It is a crisis which requires that every lover of his country should be active in collecting and zealous in disseminating true information among the people: but with hardened ambitious demagogues, with the inveterate foes of our excellent constitutions, there ought to be no compromise. They are beyond repentance, beyond reformation. Let all real patriots, who justly prize the liberty and independence, we enjoy, and venerate our excellent republican characters that protect them, *put on the whole armour of truth and correct principles*; for on them in these trying and desperate times, the salvation of our country depends. Should they raise it from its sinking state, great will be their triumph, great their reward, and great their fame.

"That in a crisis like the present, when we are surrounded by dangers, that threaten our very existence as a nation, there should be one individual found in the ranks of federalism languid, inactive or indifferent, is a subject of deep surprise, and deeper mortification. There are indeed too many who, tho' orthodox in their political principles and stedfast in the true faith of federalism, are yet desirous of being thought *moderate* in their sentiments and conduct: who feeling for the extreme misery brought upon their country by a weak, foolish and dishonest administration of its government, are yet unwilling to exert themselves, or sanction the exertions of others in opening the eyes of the people to the delusions of impostors, and redeeming the nation from the ruin and disgrace in which it is now involved. We have often heard men of this description rail at the bitterness of political discussion, and seen them frown upon the most unexceptionable investigation of public men or public measures. Affecting to believe that "men may deceive without fraud, and overturn every thing without violence," they attribute every thing to political ignorance, and nothing to political turpitude. They will not even join in the most dispassionate and sober survey of the schemes by which the people of this country have been deluded and imposed upon. They indulge themselves in a sort of undefined hope, that the multitude will at length pause and reflect upon their betrayed and misplaced confidence, and that even demagogues will forsake their impostures, and no longer deceive and delude.

Such expectations can never be the result of reflection; they betray rather a littleness of soul, an anxiety to sacrifice nothing, even for the best interests of the country, a fear of incurring the displeasure of men in power, unworthy of rational, free and independent minds. The people must be undeceived; and this can only be done by a firm, dignified and open investigation of the conduct of their rulers. As to the hope that demagogues may undergo a change, it is fallacious and unreasonable. "Cheats and deceivers never can repent. The fraudulent have no resource but in fraud. They have no other goods in their magazine. They have no wisdom or virtue in their minds, to which in disappointment concerning the profitable effects of fraud and cunning, they can retreat. The wearing out of an old, serves only to put them upon the invention of a new delusion."

Communication.

THE Jacobins of Pittsburgh, have begun to wince and smart under the late exposure of Snyder's real principles, contained in Frederick Bechtel's deposition. They have had recourse to their usual weapons, of denial, assertion and abuse; as for argument and proof, these jacobins, lovers of disorder, never think of them. Are they stupid enough to suppose, that the good people of our state, will give credit to a mere denial, contained in such a paper as the "Commonwealth," in preference to the deposition of an *honest* man, who solemnly swore to the fact, on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, before a respectable justice of the peace? The people of Pennsylvania have too great a respect for the sacredness of an oath, not to give more faith to it, than to a newspaper contradiction of it. Mr. Lacock and his friends, have not yet, I hope, brought this sacred appeal into disrepute; and as this is the case, we must believe that Simon Snyder, in a moment probably, when he was off his guard, did assert "that the common people had no right to vote, and that a change ought to be made."—We must believe it, because we have it not in the *common* way of report, but because it comes to us *signed* with the name of the man who heard him say so, and sworn, *solemnly* sworn to before a justice of the peace, in the town of Reading. There is no doubt of the thing; he did make use of these expressions, and the jacobins of Pittsburgh are so convinced of it, that they do not attempt to disprove it, but fly off into wild assertions against Mr. Ross, to divert the minds of the people from reflecting on Mr. Snyder's precious confession of his real sentiments; these assertions are really curious; Mr. Ross, say they, wished during the session of the convention, that framed the present excellent constitution, "to apportion the representation of the state according to the wealth of the inhabitants"—which was in fact to deprive the common people of the right of suffrage."—For a proof of this, the people are referred to the minutes of the convention. This is excellent. They well know, that probably not one citizen to whom they address this, is in possession of these minutes, or know where to procure them; therefore they may assert what they please, and refer to a proof which they know the majority in this country have not in their power to apply to; if the journals of the convention were in every farmer's house, our jacobins, abandoned as they are, would not dare to assert that Mr. Ross wished to restrict the right of suffrage; the farmers would then have it in their power, to discover the falshood themselves; they would find by opening the journals, that Mr. Ross was one of the nine who draughted the present constitution; that in the constitution he, with the other eight proposed, there was not so great a restriction on suffrage, as the committee of the whole, among whom was Simon Snyder, imposed, when they reviewed his draft—The 3d article in *his* proposed constitution, which relates to elections, stood thus—"In elections by the citizens, every *freeman* of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state 2 years next before the day of election, respectively, and paid taxes within that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The sons of freeholders of the age aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, though they have *not* paid taxes." This article, as amended by the committee of the whole, reads thus—"In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state 2 years next before the election, and within that time having paid a state or a county tax, *which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election*, shall enjoy the rights of an elector, provided that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, *between the ages of 21 and 22 years*, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes;" thus restraints were introduced by the committee of the whole, that Mr. Ross did not think of, for in his proposed plan, he did not desire that the taxes should be *assessed*, before the election; but in the present article amended by the whole convention, it is declared, that the taxes must have been *assessed at least six months before the election*; did that look like a wish to restrict suffrage? No. In his first draft of a constitution, he wished that the sons of qualified electors might have a vote at any age after 21, but in the amendment by the whole convention, this privilege is confined to the sons *between 21 and 22*. Does this look like restraint? On the contrary, it seems he was for making suffrage more general, more universal than it is at present, yet he is accused in the very face of this constitution, of wishing to restrict suffrage; the people are called upon to turn to the journals for proof of this; we call upon the people also, to turn to the same journals, they will then discover the falsehood of the assertion. Mr. Ross has in no one instance attempted such a thing.

In another part of their precious jacobin comment on Bechtel's deposition, they assert, that it carries its own antidote along with it—they say "Mr. Snyder is said to have made the expression at Genter's tavern, in Lancaster, in the presence of *several other persons*. Now it is to be fairly presumed, that some one of those persons as well as F. Bechtel would also have heard Mr. Snyder make use of the objectionable expression. But no! not one other person who was present at the time heard any such words." Now, how in the name of common sense, can these jacobins know, whether these *other persons* heard Snyder or no? have they said so? No, there has not been time sufficient to enquire of them; how then can they have the impudence to assert that the men did not hear him? The probability is that they did hear him, and that if called upon they will say so; yet without ever enquiring or knowing any thing about it, *slap* these jacobins come down upon us as usual, with a flat denial; this is their only defence; whenever a plain fact is brought against them, they just deny it, and then declare they have refuted it; but this wont do now; the solemn deposition of Bechtel is before the people, and they cannot but believe it; Bechtel is one of those kind of the old school, who pays regard to an oath; he differs from Mr. Lacock in this.

As for the insinuation contained in the conclusion of the comment, that Mr. Ross and T. Pickering are like Col. Burr, it is too contemptible to gain any credit. Mr. Ross has not seen Burr since he was in the senate, and then it is well known he was his violent opposer; they were never known to each other except in their political career, and in politicks they were as opposite as north and south. And as for Mr. Ross's present plans, his great one is to support our constitution, in spite of Mr. Snyder and his friends.

No. VII.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

I HAVE now finished the melancholy series that led to, and has been crowned, by the embargo; it would at the present period, be unnecessary to go into the history of the mystery that attended its birth, or of the different amendments, that took place before it assumed that position of efficacy, which was thought necessary by our present administration; it would be equally superfluous to point out the various miseries it has caused to burst upon individual happiness, and the blow it has given to our national prosperity; they are both felt by every citizen, and every citizen acknowledges them; I therefore omit a minute analysis of the history of this law; it is yet recent, and fresh in the mind of every American. If I have stated facts correctly, and I believe I have, no honest man can avoid placing the cause of this act, on the same foundation as the others, which I have brought back from the obscurity, in which their servile movers had hoped they would forever remain; no being, however politically incredulous, or how firmly attached to the French system, can reflect on the late transactions, and hesitate a moment to subscribe to this opinion; I take this, sir, as a thing granted; sceptism itself can no longer waver. I will, therefore, devote the remainder of my time to pointing out, as well as my feeble powers will permit, every means that remain to us, of amending and redressing the evils that even now are shedding their poisonous influence over our families and fortunes; but before doing this, I shall beg leave to introduce two more facts, which, although often before mentioned, yet have so intimate a connection with my subject, that they will bear repeating; they elucidate the spirit that led to the embargo, and a register of French influence is the proper place for entering Mr. Madison's confession, and Champagny's letter. Mr. John Randolph in open congress declared, that in a conversation with Mr. Madison, in 1805, that gentleman declared to him, that France wanted money, and that we must grant it.—Thus went the two millions of dollars, whose fate has been so long veiled in mystery. We at first foolishly thought, for we had been told so, that this money was to be appropriated to the purchase of the Floridas; but seeing the Spaniards still retain this country, our suspicions

began to be excited; however, nothing determinate suggested itself, until Randolph disclosed his conference with Mr. Madison. This is not mere idle report, or false surmise; it is the unforced confession of the party himself; a confession that Bonaparte had demanded money of our government, and that our government sent that money. This fact serves to evince our present servility to the French government, so perfectly in consistency with the list of laws I have been under the necessity of recapitulating. The circumstance of Champagny's letter will prove that the French emperor is quite conscious of the existence and extent of this servility. On the 15th of January last, Mr. Champagny, in his ever to be remembered letter, takes upon himself, with unheard of impudence, to declare that the United States *is* or *ought* to be at war, with Great Britain. But as I have not as yet depended on any thing but positive documents, see his own letter—"*War exists then* (says he) *between England and the United States*; and his majesty considers it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees. In that persuasion, his majesty ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers, who have to defend themselves against Britain, *has not taken any definitive measures, towards American vessels, which may have been brought into our ports. He has ordered that they should remain sequestered, until a decision may be had thereon, according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the U. States.*" Thus, sir, this audacious minister dared to hold this menace over our heads, until we should comply with his wishes. It was thus he served Prussia, Austria and Spain; these countries his master had immediately in his power, and quick obedience followed all his commands; the United States was not *exactly* in the same situation; but he would never have dared to have transmitted this insolent epistle to our minister, had he not been impressed with a full conviction, that he possessed an equal influence over our councils.—Whence did this conviction arise? From the long experience of Jefferson's love, and from such laws as the "Clearance Bill," "the Domingo Bill" and the "Non-importation Act." These laws induced Champagny to write his impudent letter, and pointed out to Bonaparte the ease he would have in forcing our administration to lay an embargo. This law, I trust then from what has been said, must plainly appear to have been instigated by French policy, and not by the necessity of our own affairs; it must appear a stroke aimed at the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain; France has neither; it was thought therefore that she could not be injured; but the stroke at England has failed; in the end it will be of service to her; it has served to awaken and whet the inventive genius of commerce, and she will find American materials and American markets in many parts of the world; she will desert the American ports, which are barred with the chains of French enchantment, and in the full enjoyment of Nova-Scotia and South-America, she may forget her former connections with New-York and Philadelphia. Venice thus New-once boasted the commerce of the world, but a few circumstances sufficed to deprive her of it for ever; a perpetual embargo may have the same effect on the United States; they were lately rising rapidly to eminence, but this fatal stroke has paralized her energies; the merchant is ruined, and the farmer must labour hard for a bare subsistence, yet for all this self punishment, England, the object of our hatred, is not injured; the ashes of our commerce have added strength to hers; under her influence, the Portuguese empire, expe led from Europe by Bonaparte, has established itself in Brazils; the produce of this rich country, will through gratitude, be suffered to be monopolized by the British; they will have no rival in this trade, and the vast continent of South-America will shortly furnish ample vent for every particle of British manufacture. It it believed that Charles the 4th of Spain has put himself under the protection of the British fleet, and is about following the example of the Portuguese court, by establishing himself in his provinces in South-America; if this be the case, the English government must laugh at the feeble effect of the embargo; having all South-America to trade with, she will not feel the want of that of the United States; she will smile with political malice at the evils that our present blind administration have brought upon our country. Where then exists the advantage of the embargo? no where but in the disturbed brain of a wild politician. It is said we are in the full "tide of successful experiment," but from such experiments as the embargo, "good Lord deliver us." It is like Dr. Wagtail's trial to extract oil from tinder; in the attempt he set fire to his house.

This, sir, is the situation of our country at present. The western parts are more deeply affected than any other; they have but one outlet for their produce, and this one outlet is more easily choaked than many; the farmers bordering on the sea-board may yet be able to crawl on, until a change of men and measures takes place; the number of cities must there hold out some inducement, however small, for labour, but both there and here, idleness is fast usurping the place of industry; our western deserts which were beginning to smile beneath the genial influence of cultivation, are retiring back to their former state; a single field will furnish food for a family, and the rest of the farm will be suffered to become "a bed of weeds." The farmer's sons who were used to rise with the day, and fly to his fields with the pleasing anticipation of becoming wealthy, will give themselves up to sloth, or wander from their father's roof to seek their fortunes elsewhere; all will be poverty and distress, and the desponding laborer will look to the embargo, and exclaim, "These are thy fruits." It is not, however, yet too late to arrest the progress of the evil; we have lost much by it, but we have much more to lose; this we may save by timely interference, and by proper conduct; I shall therefore, through your Gazette continue to suggest what seems to me the proper means; I shall address myself more immediately to my fellow-citizens, in my future numbers; the embargo is grinding them severely; but the people of Pennsylvania are still more seriously threatened; a daring party is arrayed, to despoil them of their first safeguard, our sacred constitution; if they succeed, Pennsylvania may be ruined; at all events it will become the scene of dreadful confusion.—I will exert myself to put my fellow citizens on their guard.

FABIUS.

It appears on the journal of the House of Representatives, of this state, that, on the 8th day of January, 1806, "Mr. Spangler presented a memorial from 78 landholders of the manor of Springetsbury in the counnty of York: stating, that ejectments had been brought against a number of them, by the agent of the late proprietaries; and praying legislative interference"——Which memorial was then referred to a committee of 9.

This committee made their report, on the 6th of March following; submitting thereby a resolution, by which the governor was "required to employ *able* counsel of the law, at an expence not to exceed one thousand dollars,—to appear and *defend* in some one of the causes in ejectment, instituted by the heirs of the late Proprietary against sundry inhabitants, resident within what is alledged to be Springetsbury manor," &c.

After the business had undergone some discussion in the House, it was moved by Mr. Holgate, and seconded by Mr. Spangler, to strike out that part of the resolution which required the governor to employ "two or more able council of the law"; and to insert (after the word "employ,") JAMES ROSS, *of Pittsburgh*, and *James Hopkins*"; &c.

The *striking out*, was carried; and on the question, "*Will the house agree to insert*" (two names proposed)?—the yeas and nays were called—when it appeared that there were 71 of the then members of the legislature of Pennsylvania in favour of employing Mr. Ross, together with *Mr. Hopkins*, as council in behalf of the defendants in this important cause; while only 9 voted in the negative; and these 9, it may be presumed, were induced to vote as they did, by, reason of the appointment of the council being thus taken from the governor. So high an opinion did the House entertain of the talents and fidelity of JAMES ROSS, *of Pittsburgh*, that his nomination for that arduous service was approved of by a majority of nearly 8 to 1—notwithstanding 9 of the governor's friends voted in the negative, for the reason we have mentioned.

Could there be a stronger proof of the confidence reposed in the abilities and integrity of James Ross, than that manifested by this almost unanimous vote of the House of Representatives?

Indeed, Mr. Holgate and Mr. Lacock were not satisfied that the services to be rendered by Mr. Ross and his colleague should be compensated with *any thing less* than one thousand dollars;—they therefore moved to strike out the words, "at an expense *not to exceed*," before the words "one thousand dollars;" and to insert, in lieu thereof, "for the sum of one thousand dollars." And this was agreed to.

The members of the legislature, (composing the majority of almost 8 to 1) who in the beginning of the year 1806, bore this honorable testimony to the character of JAMES ROSS *of Pittsburgh*, were the following viz:

Messrs. *Agnew*, Allshouse, *Alter*, Apple, Barnet, *Beale*, J. Boyd, *W. Boyd*, *Brown*, *Bucher*, *J. Bull*, J. G. Bull, Carver, *Crouch*, *Deckert*, *Engle*, Evans, *Fenton*, *Findlay*, Franklin, Gardner, Gisch, Gress, Hall, Hemphill, *Henderson*, *Holgate*, Ingham, Jenkins, Kelton, Kimmel, *Lacock*, *Lowry*, *Lyle*, *Marshall*, Martin, *Mechling*, Milnor, M'Clellen, *M'Kinney*, M'Comb, *M'Connel*, *M'Cune*, *M'Clure*, *Moore*, Pedan, Pennock, Piper, Ramsay, *Rees*, Koberts, *Rupert*, *Sheetz*, *Schneider*, Sergeant, *Shearer*, Sherman, Shriver, R. Smith, Walter Smith, Wilson Smith, Spangler, *Stephenson*, Sullivan, *Tarr*, Trimble, Webb, *Weirich*, Welles, *Wilson*, and Porter, speaker.

The names in *Italic*, are all democrats; who thus unequivocally gave their sanction to the talents and integrity of JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh.

FISHFR AMES.

Through the medium of the newspapers it is announced to the public, that this distinguished personage the ornament of our national councils, and the boast of American eloquence, is no more. After spending a life (alas! too short,) in culling the flowers of literature; after devoting as much of his time to the service of his country as his delicate health would permit, this eloquent statesman has been called prematurely from his labors and his cares, to brighter scenes and higher enjoyments, more congenial to the nice and delicate structure of his elegant mind.

FISHER AMES has had the singular felicity of being ranked amongst the greatest orators of the present age. After the discussion of the British treaty in the congress of the United States, the late Doctor Priestly, whose genius and learning are well known, and who had frequently heard the best speakers in the English parliament, declared him to be in his opinion, the most eloquent man he had ever heard speak in a deliberative body.

He was an enthusiastic admirer of the ancient republics; for as he says himself somewhere, "who would not admire the republics of ancient Greece?—where liberty subsisted in its excess, its delirium,—terrible in its charms, and glistening to the last in the blaze of the very fire that consumed it." His mind appears to have been of the grave and solemn kind, although his imagination was as elevated as any man's, and roved as cheerfully and as widely in the fields of fancy. Hence it is that when he is pathetic, he is irrisistible; and the human mind bows in beferential submission to the inimitable flights of his genius. In oratory he was no copyist, but an original genius of the first order. His similitudes in his speeches and writings, are drawn from the most beautiful or the most terrible objects in the creation!—from the silent splendor of the milky way, or the terrific volcanoes of Etna. All his productions that I have seen, abound with excellent sentiments, beautifully expressed and replete with the richest imagery, and the most charming figures of rhetoric; and what is of more moment, they prove him to have been the friend of liberty, the philosopher and the philanthropist; His style both of speaking and writing I consider as a model of modern eloquence,—evincing a classical taste, and those original powers of genius which will immortalise the man, and the nation which gave him birth.

Republics are most truly denominated the nurseries of eloquence. In them are all the powers of genius, and every passion of the soul called into action. Fame stimulates to exertion, and the flames of patriotic enthusiasm are communicated to the remotest corner of the society. From the freedom of debate, the collision of public discussion, or the animosity of private disquisition, the latent sparks of genius are elicited, which, when fostered by the genial warmth of freedom, never fail to raise up men to the commonwealth, to fight its battles, or celebrate its fame. It is the glory of republics, that they are the soil in which such men spring up. They are the repositories of their own fame, and the everlasting monuments of their country's glory. And if that country in some disastrous revolution should unhappily be blotted from the list of civilized nations, their fame will survive the common wreck.—Nay it will flourish in immortal spring, and bear perrennial blossoms on its boughs.

May heaven grant that our country may be fruitful of AMES's! the ornament of human nature, faihful to their country—faithful to themselves.

FABRICIUS.

Harrisburgh, July 20, 1808.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I) July 16.

The distress occasioned by Mr. *Jefferson's Embargo* seems to pervade every class of society, in town and country. The *merchant*, the *farmer*, the *mechanick*, the *seamen*, and the *labourer*, all partake of its baleful effects. Many sad tales of woe, produced by it, might be related—but at present we shall only present to our readers the following *singular circumstance*—A poor honest man having been bereaved of a beloved friend, with the sweat of his brow found means to purchase a pair of GRAVE STONES, which were intended to record the name and receive an inscription sacred to the memory of the deceased, when the *embargo* taking place, his children were deprived of *bread*, and as he could not give them a *stone*, his parental feelings impelled him to encounter a debt, which, for want of employment, he could not discharge.—The sad result was, he was plunged into a law-suit, and to avoid the gloomy horrors of a prison, the GRAVE STONES were subjected to an ATTACHMENT, and have been officially advertised for public sale, at the Market House of this *late* flourishing commercial town. Until embargo damn'd, "Her wealth incessant roll'd a Golden Tide."

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET,
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOYARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

Jast arrived from Philadelphia, and FOR SALE
By the subscriber, (Wholesale)
At the Store formerly occupied by *John Whelan*, in the Diamond, nearly opposite the Court-House, Pittsburgh.

500 pairs of Morocco, kid and leather SHOES
50 boxes best Spanish CIGARS
20 dozen MOROCCO SKINS
2000lbs. best plug, pigtail, and Virginia twist TOBACCO
A few gross of SCOTCH SNUFF, in bottles.

They will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or credit—or bartered for country linnen. REES JONES.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1808.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

CLEAN and good Spanish Soal Leather at a reduced price; Joint Shingles, extraordinary fine; Manufactured Tin Ware of the first quality and at the lowest prices:

For the above cash or country produce will be taken: Tin by the box, and prime seasoned Pine Boards, low, for cash only.

Those indebted to him, and against whom suits are not yet entered, will please to pay immediately after Harvest.

WM. GAZZAM.

July 13, 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning the 31st July, an apprentice to the Carpenter trade named RICHARD TITTERINGTON, between 16 and 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, fair complexion, very much tanned with the sun, grey eyes, light brown hair:—Had on when he went away a light blue cotton striped roundabout, cotton and woolen vest, ley coloured checked cotton overalls, white cotton socks, and wool hat.—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 2, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain *James Mehaffy*, about 6 feet high, of a dark visage, and down look, stole from the subscribers a quantity of country linen; and after pursuing him, he was apprehended, and the property found in his possession; he however made his escape on Sunday the 24th ult. near Vandever's tavern, on the Franklin road, and has not since been heard of—the above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to whoever may apprehend the said Mehaffy, and deliver him to the subscribers, living near Cannonsburgh. ALEXANDER SPEAR,
JOSEPH FAWCET.

Washington county, July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Davis, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to John Darragh, Esq. on or before the 20th inst. Those who neglect this notice may expect that their accounts will be put into suit immediately after that time.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, *Adm'x.*
JOHN DARRAGH. *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, *August* 2, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF
WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neigbourhood of a number of valuable mill-seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Franklington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.

July 16th, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKIN, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial at August Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

John Mahony	*vs*	*James O'Hara*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholin*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Tho. M'Kean, gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Lessee of Robert Simpson	*vs*	*James Irwin and Samuel Ewalt*
James M'Mangill for Robert Knox	*vs*	*James Alexander*
Lessee of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Alex. Fowler's exrs	*vs*	*Samuel Ewalt*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
James Morrison	*vs*	*Jos. Scott's admrs.*
Lessee of Jas. Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw & others*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
George Mushrush	*vs*	*William Fulton*
Thomas Harris for E. Magoffin	*vs*	*James Harrison*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John M'Kinney*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White et al.*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniels*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John Mickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Richard Maybury	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Fredk. Shofes admrs.	*vs*	*Daniel M'Dermot*
William Valentine	*vs*	*Thomas Jones*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
John Mate	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Jas. Patterson jr. and	*vs*	*William Hill*
Isaac Walker	*vs*	*Mary & J. Stewart*
Philemon Cromwell	*vs*	*Arch. Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Alexander Hill*
John Thompson	*vs*	*John Campbell et al*
Robert Cummins	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
James Cubbage	*vs*	*G. & John Cubbage*
Peter Trough	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick et al*
James Burd	*vs*	*James Sample et al*
Philip Dolin	*vs*	*Nicholas Berlin*
Andrew Bell	*vs*	*Ben Rutherford*
Thomas Bracken	*vs*	*Robert Robertson*
James Goudy	*vs*	*Abraham Barclay*
Same et al	*vs*	*Same*
A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Peter Katz*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Andw. Richardson*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Robert Hays qui tam	*vs*	*Benjamin Couch*
Andrew Johnston	*vs*	*J. Bausman'e ads.*
Frederick Cooper	*vs*	*Bowman & Henderson*
Robert Ballentine	*vs*	*Edward Patchell*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Edward Patchell	*vs*	*Robert Ballentine*
Bickham, Getting & Co	*vs*	*Jas. Thornsburgh*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
N. Bausman's adms.	*vs*	*Abraham Mackey*
John Burkholder	*vs*	*Peter Declary*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Thomas Garden	*vs*	*James Carr*
John Wilkins for John Frichman	*vs*	*William & Charles Bonner*
Francis Wilson's executors	*vs*	*John Huey and Thomas Sands*
James Dalb	*vs*	*John Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Joseph Davis*
Thomas Thornburgh	*vs*	*William Valentine*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, 12th July, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Beduckings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery*, &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

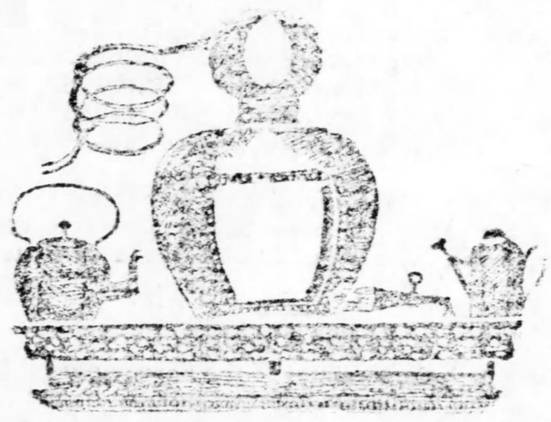
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

For One or more Years.

A small *FARM* on the Ohio river, one mile below Pittsburgh. It consists of between 70 and 80 acres of first rate land, greater part of which is well cleared and under excellent post and rail fence, and on the premises is good and convenient buildings. Possession of the land may be had in time to put in a fall crop, but the buildings cannot be had possession of until the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

MARY PARK.

July 8, 1808.